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JAPAN.

Cholera in Nagasaki.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports October 26 as follows: A sudden outbreak of cholera occurred in this city on Thursday last, numbering 20 cases. In the three days that have since elapsed, the number has been increased to 49, with 27 deaths. The disease is not confined to any one part of the town, but is rapidly spreading throughout the different quarters. So far as I am able to learn, the first cases were thought to have been caused by eating small, sardine-like fish, called by the Japanese "iwashi," a very favorite dish among the natives, especially when dried. Thus far the disease has not found any victims among the foreign residents or visitors.

Report from Yokohama.

Assistant Surgeon Dunlap Moore reports October 26 as follows: Week ended October 17, 1903. The official "report of contagious diseases" for the above period, just received, includes the following: Enteric fever, 5 cases, 3 deaths; diphtheria, 3 cases, no deaths; plague (doubtful), 2 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 3 cases, 1 death. The case of cholera noted in the report for the week ended October 10 has since been determined not to have been true cholera. Press reports state that a case of cholera occurred in this city on October 21.

According to the same authority, a number of new cases of pest were discovered in Yokohama during the week ended October 24. Authoritative statistics show that from May 10 to October 17, 1903, there have been officially reported in Yokohama 29 cases of plague, with 23 deaths, and 3 cases of "doubtful plague," with 2 deaths.

According to press reports 8 doubtful cases of cholera occurred in the city of Nagasaki on the 21st instant. The same authority states that 3 doubtful cases of the same disease occurred in Kami-Nagasaki-Mura (a village near Nagasaki) on the above date.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Lippincott reports as follows: Week ended November 7, 1903: Bills of health issued, 5; vessels inspected and passed, 4; vessels disinfected and passed, 1; personnel of crew, 21; passengers, 4; baggage, 7 pieces.

There were 2 new cases of yellow fever officially reported during the week, and 1 remaining from the previous week, making a total of 3 cases for the week ended November 7, 1903. Fifteen deaths were recorded, of which 1 was from pernicious fever and 14 from noncontagious causes.

The situation has improved more than could be expected in the last fifteen days, which is probably due to the cool temperature. One fireman and a steward were removed from steamship *Saratoga*, on inspection, with temperatures 38.5° and 39°, respectively, have proved bad cases of malarial fever, and are still under treatment at the city hospital.

Ciudad Victoria, Linares, Monterey, and the Huasteca remain badly infected.